

with court orders. See Doc. # 46. Plaintiff did not bother to respond to the Court's order, and failed to appear at the show cause hearing held on January 5, 2016. See Doc. # 47. The Court now enters this report recommending dismissal of the instant action.

DISCUSSION

The broad, underlying purpose of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") is to "secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding." See Fed.R.Civ.P. 1. The rules provide several mechanisms that allow courts to accomplish this goal through the use of sanctions against parties that fail to comply with court orders or that unnecessarily multiply proceedings. Rule 16 of the FRCP is a central pretrial rule that authorizes courts to manage their cases "so that disposition is expedited, wasteful pretrial activities are discouraged, the quality of the trial is improved, and settlement is facilitated." In re Phynylpropanolamine Products Liability Litigation, 460 F.3d 1217, 1227 (9th Cir. 2006). "Subsection (f) puts teeth into these objectives by permitting the judge to make such orders as are just for a party's failure to obey a scheduling or pretrial order, including dismissal." Id. Rule 16(f) specifically provides that "[o]n motion or on its own, the court may issue any just orders, including those authorized by Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(vii), if a party or its attorney: (A) fails to appear at a scheduling or pretrial conference; (B) is substantially unprepared to participate—or does not participate in good faith—in the conference; or (C) fails to obey a scheduling order or other pretrial order." Fed.R.Civ.P.16(f). Potential sanctions under Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(vii) includes dismissal. See Fed.R.Civ.P.37(b)(2)(A)(v).

Dismissal for failure to obey a court order is a harsh penalty and should only be imposed in extreme circumstances. Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987). Courts weigh the following five factors when determining whether to dismiss a case for failure to comply with a court order: (1) public interest in expeditious resolution of the litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to a defendant; (4) public policy favoring disposition of cases on the merits; and (5) availability of less drastic sanctions. Phynylpropanolamine, 460 F.3d at 1226. "These factors are not a series of conditions precedent before the judge can do anything, but a way for the district judge to think about what to do." Id. (citing Valley Eng'rs v. Elec. Eng'g Co., 158 F.3d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 1998)). Although preferred, it is not required that the district

1 court make explicit findings to show that it has considered these factors. Id. A dismissal sanction
 2 will only be overturned if the reviewing court is left with “a definite and firm conviction that it was
 3 clearly outside the acceptable range of sanctions.” Id. (internal citations and quotations omitted).

4 **1. Expeditious Resolution of Litigation**

5 “Orderly and expeditious resolution of disputes” is of utmost importance in the rule of law.
 6 Phynylpropanolamine, 460 F.3d at 1227. “[D]elay in reaching the merits, whether by way of
 7 settlement or adjudication, is costly in money, memory, manageability, and confidence in the
 8 process.” Id. Here, Plaintiff failed to comply with court orders. Plaintiff failed to notify the Court
 9 whether she would be proceeding pro se in this action and failed to appear at the telephonic status
 10 hearing set on December 21, 2015. This Court has been patient in allowing Plaintiff more than
 11 sufficient time to proceed with this litigation. However, Plaintiff’s absence in this action and failure
 12 to comply with court orders are inconsistent with Rule 1’s directive to “secure a just, speedy, and
 13 inexpensive” determination of this action. As such, this factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

14 **2. Court’s Need to Manage Its Docket**

15 It has long been recognized that a district court’s inherent power to control its docket
 16 includes the ability to issue sanctions of dismissal. Thompson v. Housing Authority of Los Angeles,
 17 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir 1986). The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the sanction of dismissal
 18 “must be available to the district court in appropriate cases, not merely to penalize those whose
 19 conduct may be deemed to warrant such a sanction, but to deter those who might be tempted to such
 20 conduct in the absence of such a deterrent.” National Hockey League v. Metropolitan Hockey Club,
 21 Inc., 427 U.S. 639, 642 (1976). Here, Plaintiff had every opportunity to proceed in this action but
 22 failed to do so. Plaintiff’s absence and failure to comply with court orders have made it impossible
 23 for this case to move forward and for the Court to effectively manage its docket. As such, this factor
 24 weighs in favor of dismissal.

25 **3. Risk of Prejudice to Defendant**

26 “A defendant suffers prejudice if the plaintiff’s actions impair the defendant’s ability to go
 27 to trial or threaten to interfere with the rightful decision of the case.” Adriana Int’l Corp. v. Thoeren,
 28 913 F.2d 1406, 1413 (9th Cir. 1990). Here, Plaintiff’s absence has interfered with Defendant’s

ability to go to trial and to obtain a rightful decision in this case. As such, this factor also weighs in favor of dismissal.

4. Disposition of Cases on Merits

The public policy favoring disposition of cases on the merits counsels against dismissal of a case. Phynylpropanolamine, 460 F.3d at 1228. Nevertheless, “this factor lends little support to a party whose responsibility it is to move a case toward disposition on the merits but whose conduct impeded progress in that direction.” Id. Because Plaintiff is responsible for moving this case forward, her failure to do so has caused delay and thwarted progress, thereby supporting dismissal of the instant case.

5. Less Drastic Sanctions

A court must consider the adequacy of less drastic sanctions before imposing dismissal. Malone, 833 F.2d at 131. Three questions facilitate this analysis: (1) are less drastic sanctions available and, if so, why would they be inadequate; (2) were alternative sanctions employed prior to ordering dismissal; and (3) was the party subject to dismissal warned of the possibility of dismissal. Id. at 132. Here, Plaintiff had more than sufficient time to inform the Court if she intended to proceed pro se in this litigation, and to prosecute her case. Plaintiff failed to do so, and chose not to comply with court orders. Based on these failures, the Court can only surmise that Plaintiff has abandoned her claims and has no intention of moving this case forward. As such, this factor weighs in favor of dismissal of the instant case.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED** that this case be **dismissed without prejudice**.

NOTICE

This report and recommendation is submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to this case under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). A party who objects to this report and recommendation may file a written objection supported by points and authorities within fourteen days of being served with this report and recommendation. Local Rule IB 3-2(a). Failure to file a timely objection may waive the right to appeal the District Court’s Order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir.

1 1991).

2 DATED: January 5, 2016

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5 C.W. Hoffman, Jr.
6 United States Magistrate Judge
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